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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/683,975	03/07/2002	Shu-Ming Liu	STCP0008USA	9291

			EXAMINER
27765	7590	04/07/2004	SHAPIRO, LEONID

NAIPO (NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE)
P.O. BOX 506
MERRIFIELD, VA 22116

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/683,975	Applicant(s) LIU, SHU-MING
	Examiner Leonid Shapiro	Art Unit 2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-9_ is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

1.   Claims 1-3, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasan (US

Patent No. 6, 404, 859 B1) in view of Ausems et al. (US Patent No. 6,434,403 B1).

As to claim 1, Hasan teaches a portable voice input module (Fig. 1, item 12) capable of

connecting to a computer system (See Fig. 1, items 12, 14, 16, Col. 3, Lines 33-47), the

computer system comprising a language processing program for translating voice signals

inputted from voice input module into corresponding computer commands (See Fig. 1, item 20,

Col. 4, Lines 48-65), the voice input module comprising: a microphone for processing voice

command spoken by a user to voice signal (See Fig. 1, items 10, 15, Col. 3, Lines 48-50);

wherein when the voice input module connects to the computer system and when the a language

processing program of the computer system translates the voice signals inputted from the voice

input module into corresponding computer commands, the computer system executes the

computer commands (See Fig. 1, items 12, 14, 16, Col. 3, Lines 33-47).the voice

Hasan does not show a memory for storing personal data by the user in a portable input

module, the computer system is capable of retrieving the personal data stored in the memory and

utilize the personal data stored in the memory of input module to complete the computer

commands.

Ausems et al. teaches a memory for storing personal data by the user in a portable input module (See Fig. 3, items 310, 320, Col. 7, Lines 53-59), the computer system is capable of retrieving the personal data stored in the memory (See Fig. 2, items 100, 270, 210, Col. 9, Lines 17-21) and utilize the personal data stored in the memory of input module to complete the computer commands (See Figs. 2-3, items 100, 210, 270, 330, Col. 9, Lines 23-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to implement the teaching of Ausems et al. into Hasan apparatus in order to exchange data with remote computer via the wireless telephone engine (See Col. 2, Lines 1-2 in Ausems et al. reference).

As to claim 2, Hasan teaches the computer system connected to internet (See Fig. 1, item 32), the voice commands spoken by the user commands to read a mail of the user and when the language processing program of computer system identifies the voice commands spoken by the user comprise commands to read the mail, the computer system executes the commands (See Fig. 1, items 20, 22, 24, from Col. 3, Line 48 to Col. 4, Line 55); and Ausems et al. teaches the personal data stored in the memory of the voice input module comprise the contents of address book of user (See Fig. 2, item 270, Col. 9, Lines 18-23) and utilizes the mail address stored in the memory of the voice input module to complete the computer command (See Figs. 2-3, items 100, 210, 270, 330, Col. 9, Lines 23-30).

As to claim 3, Hasan teaches that after the computer system reads the mail of the user, the computer system transforms the mail by text-to speech converter (the language processing program) to voice signals and outputs the voice signals (see Fig. 1, items 28, 30, 10, Col. 4,

Lines 16-55); and Ausems et al. teaches a speaker for transforming the voice signals to sounds

(See Fig. 1b, item 135).

As to claim 9, Hasan teaches the voice input module comprise a mobile phone (See Fig.

1, item 10, Col. 3, Line 34).

2.   Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasan and

Ausems et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Xie (Pub. No.: US

2003/0078803 A1).

Hasan and Ausems et al. do not show language processing program uses the voice

command database to analyze the voice commands inputted by the voce input module to

translate the voice commands to corresponding computer commands updated from internet.

Xie teaches a voice command processing system connected to internet which is more

extensive than data base in storage and to analyze the voice commands to translate the voice

commands to corresponding computer commands updated from internet (See Fig. 1, items 220,

230, pages 4-5, paragraph 0033 and page 7, paragraph 0052).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to

use voice command database and internet as shown by Xie into Hasan and Ausems et al.

apparatus in order to increase the range of applications..

3.   Claims 6-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasan and

Ausems et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Luisi (Pub. No.: US

2002/0169617 A1).

Hasan and Ausems et al. do not show wire connection to computer system using universal serial bus (USB).

Luisi teaches a wire connection of the voice input module to the computer system using universal serial bus (USB) (See Fig. 1, items 100, 124, page 2, paragraph 0019).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use universal serial bus (USB) wire connection as shown by Luisi in Hasan and Ausems et al. apparatus in order to implement menu-driven voice control in a game environment (See page 1, paragraph 0007 in Luisi reference).

4.   Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasan and Ausems et al. as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Chihara et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0068600 A1).

Ausems et al. and Fujimoto do not show wireless connection uses a bluetooth communication protocol.

Chihara et al. teaches wireless connection uses a bluetooth communication protocol (See Fig. 9, items 72, 74, page 7, paragraph 0080).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use bluetooth communication protocol for wireless connection as shown by Chihara et al. in Hasan and Ausems et al. apparatus in order to transmit information received from headset through the second communication link (See page 3, paragraph 0025).

Conclusion

5.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

The Kuita (Pub. No.: US 2003/0139171 A1) reference discloses portable communication device having function of automatically registering a caller's identification signal.

The Yoshioka et al. (US Patent No. 6, 310, 543 B1) reference discloses emergency call system.

The Yoshino (US Patent No. 6, 310, 543 B1) reference discloses portable cellular phone with custom melody ring setting capability.
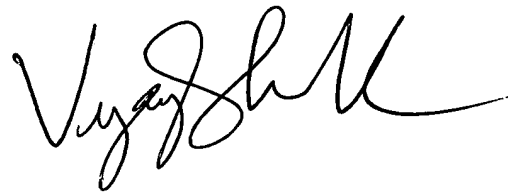
Telephone inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER